COLONY OF THE GAMBIA.

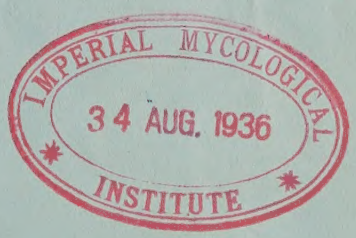
THE REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31ST MAY, 1936.

Price 2/-



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PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER
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SECTION 1. AGRICULTURE IN THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE.

A. METEOROLOGY.

1. The early part of the wet season was very similar to the previous rains. During June and the first half of July the rains were light with prolonged dry spells, particularly in the lower river Provinces. The total for the year was however higher being 43·28″ as against 34·74″.

2. Rainfall records of five stations are given below. Bathurst and Cape St. Mary (coast stations), Kerewan (lower middle river), Yoroberi-kunda (middle river) and Wuli (upper river).

1935.	Bathurst.	Cape St. Mary.	Kerewan.	Yoroberi-kunda	Wuli.
May	0.05	0.03	—	—	0.01
June	3.10	2.88	2.38	8.94	9.44
July	13.60	15.09	8.31	10.09	12.64
August	16.55	18.31	20.89	14.56	14.91
September	10.47	11.21	13.13	6.06	12.13
October	2.72	2.92	2.01	3.56	2.65
November	—	—	—	0.07	0.29
1936.					
May	0.10	0.07	—	1.65	1.57
Total :—	47.59	50.51	47.22	44.93	53.64

3. Temperatures are only available for the following stations :—

1935. Months	Bathurst. Means.		Cape St. Mary Means.		Yoroberi-Kunda. Means.		Wuli. Means.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
June	86.8	72.4	85.2	73.4	93.4	59.6	95.0	75.4
July	87.0	73.6	86.0	75.9	87.0	60.2	88.1	64.2
August	85.0	72.7	82.2	73.0	84.5	61.9	86.0	73.3
September	85.2	73.2	85.7	73.2	87.0	70.7	88.0	73.2
October	86.0	73.2	87.6	65.6	98.7	70.0	91.8	73.1
November	84.5	69.1	82.6	67.7	90.6	64.8	92.2	66.0
December	82.9	64.5	85.8	65.6	92.8	54.9	93.6	56.6
1936.								
January	83.9	62.8	88.0	64.6	98.1	56.6	97.3	53.4
February	80.7	64.7	81.6	63.7	96.5	62.0	99.2	59.5
March	87.8	64.6	84.3	64.6	97.5	66.7	103.8	67.5
April	83.4	66.2	81.6	68.8	102.1	70.0	104.7	73.2
May	83.9	69.7	83.6	72.0	100.4	74.6	101.0	78.3

B. Agricultural Crops.

(*a*) *Food Crops.*

4. *Groundnuts.*

Annual Rainfall in the lower river districts curtailed the area under cultivation. Second plantings, in several districts, were heavily infected with "Rosette".

In the middle and upper river districts the quality and yields were satisfactory.

Seednuts. There was no shortage of seednuts during the 1935 season. No shortage is anticipated for the 1936 season. Seednuts have been transferred from other districts to the western Provinces on account of the "light" nuts following "Rosette" infection.

5. *Rice.*

The wet season crop yields throughout the country were good. The recently introduced variety "Guiana Creole" is being planted in increased quantities in every district and especially in Fulladu West.

6. *Millet.* (*Coos*)

The coos crop was a fair average one.

7. *Cassava.*

A big increase in the area under this crop occurred. It is desirable that there should be a further considerable increase throughout the country.

8. *Cotton.*

Only small areas of the local Gambian variety are grown. Preliminary experiments have resulted in the raising of a suitable Cambodia Cotton which is being planted for increase and distribution. The cotton crop was generally a good one.

9. *Eleusine and Setaria.*

The Eleusine (Ragi) and Setaria seed distributed has not been given a fair trial by the farmers. It has been broadcasted on poor worn out land and not grown in good soil or kept clear of weeds.

b. Miscellaneous Items.

10. *Bee Keeping.*

An attempt is being made to introduce improved methods of bee keeping.

C. Livestock.

11. *Rinderpest Immunization of Cattle.*

Dr. G. N. A. Hall, Veterinary Pathologist was seconded for duty from Nigeria for six months—November to April, 1936.

Approximately 1,800 head of cattle in MacCarthy Island were immunized. A small demonstration unit was immunized in The Upper River Province.

The immunization of Cattle against Rinderpest is impressing cattle owners favourably. One of the first results of the immunization is the marked reduction in the number of cattle offered for sale and the increased prices demanded.

12. *Hides and Skins Improvement Scheme.*

A hides and skins improvement scheme was commenced at Basse, Upper River Province. The scheme has been introduced to encourage better ripping, flaying and curing methods. The prices offered for the hides prepared under the improvement scheme have been 3½*d.* per lb. compared with 1½*d.* per lb. previously paid.

The fault of hide scoring has been overcome by the introduction of a specially designed flaying knife suitable for local conditions.

The scheme is to be extended as African staff is trained.

13. *Clarified Butterfat.*

Investigations for the introduction of a clarified butterfat industry are being undertaken.

The Fula method of "cooked butter" which has been practised for generations has suggested a new process for the manufacture of the butterfat direct from fresh cream.

Experiments are being undertaken to adapt the method to commercial requirements.

D. Insect Pests, Diseases, etc.

14. *Locusts.*

Small swarms of locusts were frequently observed throughout the country, being predominant during the months of August and September.

The villagers are apathetic with control measures as long as the locusts do not infest their own farms, but in some districts action for the protection of crop was undertaken.

"Hoppers" were reported at the commencement and at the end of the rainy season and during the early part of the dry season. Little relative damage was caused.

15. *Aphis.*

A condition known locally as "Leo" apparently caused by Aphis was observed in the North Bank Province. Its incidence is dependent upon climatic conditions. Mechanical control is not practical.

16. *Ceropids.*

Rice crops in the vicinity of Doniajoe, North Bank Province, were infested by Ceropids believed to be Locris rubem, Er.,

17. *Rosette.*

"Rosette" in groundnuts is being controlled by demonstration of closer spacing and early planting.

18. *Striga (Silo)*

In some districts bulrush millet and guinea corn were noticed badly infected with Striga. Control measures, by removing flowering heads of the parasite plant, were demonstrated to the villagers but unless voluntary control is more widely undertaken it will become necessary to take power to order its destruction.

E. Exports of Agricultural Products.

19. *Exports.*

The principal Agricultural Products exported for the years 1931 to 1935 have been :—

	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Groundnuts ...	66,811 tons	500,125	37,315 tons	391,659	67,370 tons	500,766	71,919 tons	387,345	45,110 tons	368,887
Palm Kernels ...	828 „	7,444	722 „	5,550	615 „	4,199	553 „	2,712	643 „	4,223
Hides & Skins...	160,557 lbs.	1,953	90,121 lbs.	816	21,202 lbs.	185	141,511 lbs.	1,978	93,181 lbs.	1,060
Beeswax ...	11,604 „	344	41,246 „	1,254	11,095 „	272	59,826 „	1,404	63,989 „	1,541

F. Miscellaneous.

20. *Produce Inspection.*

Regular inspection of groundnuts and palm kernels was undertaken at Bathurst during the trade season.

Periodic inspection of river shipping ports for the inspection of groundnuts was undertaken by Agricultural Officers at the river shipping ports.

21. *Implemental Cultivation.*

The Department has made progress with implemental cultivation.

Several types of ploughs have been tried. The most promising are the "Sutlej" and "M. S. N."

No satisfactory ridging plough has been found. An English and a wooden type obtained from the Agricultural Department, Nigeria have proved too heavy. The Nigerian type on a smaller scale was made locally and found to be unsuitable.

Wooden framed harrows were made locally and successfully applied to local requirements. Trouble was experienced with the warping and splitting of the wood and attention is being paid to the production of a light all-metal harrow.

Animals have been sent to Agricultural Headquarters for training by a number of Chiefs. All the animals under training have been immunized against rinderpest. It is possible that a number of the animals have a dormant infection of trypanosomiasis and will require periodic inspection and treatment when they return to their owners. The Taurus (unhumped) type of cattle has a high resistance to the disease and this type is being selected for training.

Housing of the animals may be necessary to control the fly nuisance and balanced feeding will probably be the best means of "control" of the disease.

Care will have to be exercised to prevent over-working of the animals on return to their owners. Malnutrition will cause a breakdown to disease with consequent dissatisfaction of results to the owner and a serious set back to the scheme.

One other point that will have to be considered is the limitation of cultivation by the owner. There will possibly be the tendency to cultivate too large an area with consequent poorly farmed land and inferior crops. The cultivation of large areas may lead to difficulty of land tenure.

Until the demand for ploughs and plough spares is sufficiently large to interest commercial enterprise Government should undertake such supplies. For economic reasons a standard type of plough should be supplied.

Whilst independence of farmers should be encouraged it may be necessary to provide credit facilities to finance the farmers at the commencement of their activities rather than for them to become indebted to outside parties.

SECTION II.

G. Work of the Department.

a. Work of Field Officers.

22. *Field inspection and demonstration.*

With the Department staff reduced to practically one European Officer during the planting and harvesting season the field inspection and demonstration work has had to be considerably curtailed.

23. *Ploughing.*

Ploughing demonstrations were given in July and October. Commissioners and Chiefs and many Headmen attended the demonstrations.

Nine teams of oxen with attendants have been sent to Headquarters for training. Three teams are sufficiently trained to be returned to their owners during the ensuing year.

24. *Produce Inspection.*

One Inspector has been regularly employed in Bathurst during the trade season inspecting groundnuts and palm kernels.

The adulteration of palm kernels with foreign material was investigated and remedied.

25. *Utilization of Refuse.*

The demonstration of the utilization of village refuse and waste products for compost making has been undertaken by the Agricultural Superintendents, in collaboration with the Public Health Department and Administrative Officers. It is the aim to establish compost pits in every village of the Protectorate.

The burning of village and market refuse destroys large quantities of material which can be readily made into valuable agricultural fertilizers.

26. *Tree planting, Bathurst.*

The Departmental Officer in Charge of the lower river Provinces was co-opted in an advisory capacity to the Tree Planting Committee for Bathurst.

Plans for the scheme were prepared and materials for planting were propagated.

b. Work on Experimental Stations.

YOROBERI-KUNDA, MACCARTHY ISLAND PROVINCE.

27. *Staff.*

Mr. J. Pirie, Agricultural Superintendent, in charge from 23rd May to 3rd November, 1935, and from 4th April, to 31st May, 1936.

Mr. F. W. Hall, Senior Agricultural Superintendent, in charge from 3rd November, 1935, to 4th April,1936.

28. *Yoroberi-kunda.*

The area now cleared and stumped is about 150 acres. The soil is a fine sandy soil of great depth with occasional rocky outcrops of ironstone. The fertility of the soil is very poor. Several seasons of green manuring and dressing with farmyard manure is essential before experiments with cereal crops can be undertaken.

If the improvement of livestock is to be undertaken the present area will have to be considerably increased.

29. *Groundnuts. Experiment No. 1.*

Object. To test the value of Autumn cultivation against that of Spring cultivation.

Data. Large areas of land are planted by the Africans with no preliminary cultivation. This is necessitated by their inability to cultivate a sufficient area for their requirements during the short period from the time the rains begin to the planting season.

Autumn cultivation will allow the cultivation of larger areas, will incorporate the valuable vegetative material of crop residue into the soil and allow this residue to form humus instead of being burnt during the dry season.

Autumn cultivation may encourage the Africans to take a greater interest in the implemental cultivation. He will be in a better financial position to purchase implements during the Autumn than in the Spring.

Method.

I. Single furrow, mould board ploughs used on ploughed plots.

II. Three treatments, six replications.

Results.

	Mean per plot lbs.
Uncultivated plots.	112
Autumn ploughed (October)	154
Spring " (First rain)	167

S. E. 6.13

Conclusions.

There is little practical difference between Autumn and Spring ploughing for groundnuts.

Both Autumn and Spring ploughing is superior to the local method of planting in uncultivated plots.

30. *Groundnuts. Experiment No. 2.*

Object. To ascertain the value of light dressing of farmyard manure on land of low fertility for groundnuts.

Data. Local "Darambo" cultivation is undertaken with a light hand wooden ridging implement. Rough low ridges are made and the seed sown in the ridges.

Method.

Area prepared in plots with six replications.

i. Ploughed in with 2 tons Farmyard Manure per acre.
ditto " " 1 " " " " "
ditto " " no manure.

ii. "Darambo" as above.

iii. Uncultivated. Local irregular planting as above.

iv. Uncultivated, spacing 1′ x 1′

i & iv. planted with spacing 1′ x 1′

ii & iii. irregular local planting method.

Results.

Manure.	Ploughed.	Darambo ridged.	Uncultivated local planting.	Uncultivated 1′ x 1′	Remarks.
2 tons p. a.	153	151	126	150	Mean yield per plot lbs.
1 ton p. a.	163	143	117	116	
None	145	120	114	133	

S. E. 6·16

Averages.

Manure 2 tons p. a.	1 ton p. a.	No manure.	Ridged Darambo.	Uncultivated local planting.	Uncultivated 1' x 1'	Ploughed 1' x 1'
145	131 S. E. 3·07	125	139	119 S. E. 3·59	132·7	154

Observations.

Seed germination was superior in the cultivated plots. Field counts reveal a superiority of 20%.

No apparent difference in growth of plants in manured and unmanured plots.

Germination was slow, vacancies were supplied three weeks after sowing.

Less weeding was necessary on ploughed plots.

Harvesting was completed in all plots at the same time.

Conclusions.

i. Light dressings of manure have no practical value on the yields of groundnuts.

ii. Germination in uncultivated plots is poor compared with cultivated plots.

iii. Local farmers would benefit by closer and more regular planting than is the present practice.

iv. Cultivated plots give higher yields than uncultivated ones.

v. Ploughed plots give higher yields than Darambo ridging.

31. *Setaria* and *Eleusine* (Ragi).

An experiment to ascertain the relative values of Setaria and "Ragi" and to determine the most suitable date for sowing was commenced.

The land had not previously been used by the Department and had just been cleared after a long "bush" fallow.

The growth of the plants was so poor on account of the low fertility of the soil that the crop was grazed and the land re-ploughed.

32. *Single line Selections.*

Three lines of Sunn Hemp were sown between the rows of large Millets to act as a barrier and to observe the effect on the incidence of Striga "Silo".

The cereals were as heavily infected as the pure stands.

This line of work will be continued to determine the economics of Sunn Hemp and Millet (Coos) as a mixed crop to maintain soil fertility, for the production of fibre for rope making and as an ensilage crop.

33. *Pigeon Pea* (Cajanus indicus).

A considerable area was planted to improve the land and for seed increase.

34. *Cassava.*

An increased area was planted with cassava for use as cattle food and for increase and distribution.

35. *Sunn Hemp* (Crotolaria juncea).

A large area was sown as a green manure crop, a second area of about 15 acres was used for grazing and the plots Autumn ploughed.

Other plots were allowed to mature for seed increase and for fibre for rope making.

Sufficient light rope was made by the farm labourers to meet departmental requirements.

36. *Cotton.*

Varieties of cotton were introduced from India in 1931. Of these Cambodia has been grown in small quantities and after five generations is superior to the local Gambian variety.

A demand has been created for this cotton and larger areas are to be planted during the coming season for seed increase and distribution.

37. *Capsicums.*

Seed of Nyasaland varieties of chillies was obtained and plants grown in the nursery to obtain supplies for a comprehensive trial.

38. *Tobacco.*

The variety Western D. N., imported from Nyasaland was grown in the nursery for seed increase.

39. *Horse Gram.*

An area of horse gram was grown as a green manure crop.

40. *Rice.*

An area of about 4 acres was levelled and bunds built by the riverside during the dry season 1935.

Twelve lifts were erected.

The site, although just above water level is not typical paddy land, is very porous and has never been puddled.

It was considered unsuitable for rice growing by the local African. Occasionally, if the river rose to unusual heights rice was planted on the site.

Selected "Guiana Creole", introduced from Nigeria 1933, and "Hill Paddy", introduced from India 1931, was sown in the seedbeds the last week in May, about 6 weeks before local Africans usually start sowing.

Flats of selected "Guiana Creole" and "Hill Paddy" were broadcasted in mid-June and given occasional irrigation.

"Hill Paddy" was transplanted under irrigation, one irrigation only, and left to take its chance. Selected "Guiana Creole" was irrigated occasionally until the river overflowed its bank. No manure was applied. The yields of "Guiana Creole" from a number of flats picked at random was 1,568 lbs. per acre and of "Hill Paddy" 1,456 lbs. per acre. Harvesting was completed three weeks before local Africans started harvesting.

Although the yields are not high they were considerably higher than those of the adjacent village flats.

"Guiana Creole" is in big demand amongst the African farmers but reports indicate that "Hill Paddy" has impressed them.

"Hill Paddy" appears to be more suitable for Gambian conditions. There are large areas where it is impossible to raise Swamp Paddy and where the land is too waterlogged for Dry Land Cereals where "Hill Paddy" can be successfully grown.

An experiment is being undertaken during 1936 to determine whether it is the variety or the method of cultivation that gives the superior yields.

41. *Dry Season Irrigated Rice.*

Owing to the porous nature of the soil a small area of rice was sown for dry season cropping.

Selected "Guiana Creole" was sown in seedbeds on October 13th but some delay was occasioned in transplanting. The crop has not been harvested but gives a promise of a good yield.

42. *Tobacco (Dry Season.)*

The Nyasaland tobacco, "Western D. N." was sown September 15th, the seedlings were healthy and the leaves moderately big. Better results would probably have been obtained with manuring of the plots.

Planting out was delayed until January, about 3 months after the cessation of the rains.

Irrigation was necessary every 7 days at the beginning of the season and in April it was increased to every 5 days.

The tobacco was harvested 9th May. Two simple methods of curing are being tried: one to make a chewing tobacco and the second for a smoking and snuff tobacco. The results of the trial are very encouraging.

In the event of staff being available a comprehensive experiment will be undertaken next dry season.

43. *Dry Season Farming.*

Dry season cultivation is a revolutionary movement for the local Africans. Except for small gardens, pan-watered by women, no growing of crops has been undertaken during the dry season and the idea of lifting water daily for rice irrigation does not appeal to them.

Tobacco and chillies however present a different proposition. When it is demonstrated that these valuable crops can be raised by a few hours work every five or seven days it is probable that this branch of agriculture will be taken up.

Basse Paddy Demonstration Area.

44. *Rice (Wet Season Crop.)*

Owing to the exceptional rise in the river water level and consequent total submergence of the crops the whole of the wet season rice crop was a failure.

45. *Rice (Dry Season Irrigated Crop.)*

Two crops of "Guiana Creole" were grown during the dry season. This was undertaken to demonstrate the growing of a dry season crop following the failure of a wet season crop through drowning.

The first crop was planted in seedbeds 25th October, transplanted 30th December and harvested 15th April—about 6 months.

A yield of 1,871 lbs. per acre was obtained.

A late crop of "Guiana Creole" was sown in seedbeds January 6th, transplanted February 15th and harvested May 20th—about 4½ months.

A preliminary experiment was undertaken to determine the value of available manures for rice. Four plots were cultivated, and one given a heavy dressing of general town market refuse; the second groundnut screen refuse; the third butchers offal and the fourth used as a control to the experiment. The yield of rice on the general town market refuse was outstanding, the plants in the butchers offal plot showed exceptional growth but produced little grain, the groundnut screen refuse plot was inferior to the control plot, and the control plot produced a short, light foliaged plant with only a small quantity of grain. A comprehensive experiment on these lines will be carried out during the coming season.

Doniajoe, North Bank Prvovince.

46. The site of the Paddy Demonstration Area at Doniajoe is unsuitable for anything but rice. There is sufficient water available, without lifting, to raise two crops annually. A difficult period is usually experienced in December and January when the nights are cold. During this period growth, particularly in young plants, is retarded.

A yield of 1,580 lbs. per acre was obtained from the rainfed crop on the terraced valley without any form of manuring. In comparison with the adjacent crops this was a good demonstration of improved cultural methods.

To determine the latest sowing date for the crop to be sufficiently advanced to resist the effect of this cold period a sowing date trial was undertaken with fortnightly sowings from mid-August to mid-October.

Growth was satisfactory but an insect which was infecting all rice fields in the vicinity concentrated on the departmental plots after the village crop had been harvested and destroyed the whole crop.

Specimens of the pest were sent to the Imperial Institute of Entomology of which Dr. S. A. Neave writes :—

"They are believed to be Locris rubem, Cr., Ceropidæ of this genius are known to infest cereals but I have not found an African record of attacks on rice".

Bulok, South Bank Province.

47. Early in the year a valley near Bulok, South Bank Province was laid out similarly to Doniajoe and "Guiana Creole" rice sown on 10th March.

The site which is further inland than Doniajoe is in the centre of the Jola country. The Jola are a tribe which devotes more attention to rice growing than other tribe in the Gambia.

The object of the work is to improve rice cultivation generally and to demonstrate how improved cultural methods increase the yield.

The site was inspected by the Medical Officer of Health who mentions in his report that :— "I was very impressed with the irrigation scheme and rice growing fields constructed on the hillside at Bulok. By this method swampy valleys and bush, ideal tse-tse breeding places, could be cleared and made to serve a useful purpose. This is worthy of encouragement from the health standpoint". There are many valleys, particularly in South Bank Province, which could be transferred into more profitable rice growing areas.

Cape St. Mary.

48. The upkeep of the Botanical Gardens has been undertaken by the Commissioner, South Bank Province.

The propagation of economic and ornamental plants is undertaken by the Department. Planting material for the Bathurst Tree Planting Committee is being raised.

There is a steady demand for grafted orange, grapefruit and mango trees. These grafted plants are sold at 1/- each which does not cover the cost of production but it is doubtful if the price was raised to cover production costs that the demand would continue.

Wuli, Upper River Province.

49. Work at this station has been confined to the growing of various varieties and types of cotton, cereals, groundnuts and pulses.

Seed etc. distributed from the farm during the year included :—

Seed Rice	3,596 lbs.
Setaria	284 ,,
Coos & Guinea Corn	1,047 ,,
Pigeon Pea	2,380 ,,
Cassava	12,000 ,,
Sunn Hemp Fibre	6 bags
Rope	Farm made samples.

SECTION III.

Financial.

50. *Departmental Expenditure.*

Departmental expenditure for the year 1935 was :—

		£	s.	d.
1—8.	Personal Emoluments	2,524	17	11
9.	Sea Passages	104	8	0
10.	Transport Allowances	63	19	8
11.	Travelling Allowances	52	18	10
12.	Transport	239	4	9
13.	Sundries	58	2	10
14.	Scientific Apparatus	—	—	—
15.	Plants, Seeds, etc.	1	5	11
16.	Labour	1,028	18	1
17.	Technical Library	—	4	9
18.	Tools, Implements, & Machinery	31	5	11
19.	Upkeep & Planting of Public Gardens	36	—	—
20.	Irrigation	152	10	7
21.	Purchase of Cattle	29	6	—
	Total :—	£4,323	3	3

51. *Receipts.*

The receipts for Sale of Produce etc. for the period 1st June, 1935,—31st May, 1936.

Sale of Seed Rice.

South Bank Province	£15	9	0
McCarthy Island Province	12	11	0
Yoroberi-kunda		11	6
	£28	11	6

Fruit Trees, Plants etc.

Cape St. Mary	£20	0	2
	£48	11	8

52. *Staff Changes.*

The principal Staff Changes during the period have been :—

(1) Mr. F. W. Hall, Senior Agricultural Superintendent, proceeded on leave on 23rd May, 1935; returned 3rd November, 1935; granted sick leave 4th April, 1936.

(2) Mr. J. Pirie, Agricultural Superintendent, was Acting Senior Agricultural Superintendent from 23rd May, 1935, to 3rd November, 1935, and from 4th April, 1936 to 31st May, 1936.

(3) Mr. E. Williams, Agricultural Superintendent, was stationed in Upper River Province; proceeded on leave prior to transfer to Department of Agriculture, Uganda on 11th August, 1935.

(4) Mr. L. H. Saunders, Agricultural Superintendent, arrived on transfer from the Veterinary Department, Nigeria on 27th December, 1935; assumed charge of Wuli, Upper River Province on 15th January, 1936.

(5) Mr. G. D. Edwards, Overseer, was in charge of Wuli from 11th August, 1935, to 15th January, 1936.

53. STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Senior Agricultural Superintendent	F. W. Hall.
Agricultural Superintendents ...	J. Pirie, M.M. and L. H. Saunders.
Clerk	R. C. Camara.
3rd Grade Overseers	G. D. Edwards, S. Dibba and Joseph Touray.
Probationer Overseers ...	K. B. Jarmeh & M. B. Jagne.
Probationer Agricultural Assistants ...	M. Fall, S. T. Rendall, J. E. Mungo-Lusack and J. Lloyd.

SECTION IV.

54. *Summary of Legislative Changes.*

The Plant Importation and Regulation Ordinance, 1936, which makes provision with regard to the importation of plants with a view to the prevention of the introduction and spread of pests and diseases affecting vegetation and for purposes connected therewith. The Plants Protection Ordinance, 1924, (Cap. 142) was repealed.

The Importation of Plants Regulations, 1936, made by the Governor-in-Council on the 26th May, 1936, under Section 4 of The Plant Importation and Regulation Ordinance, 1936.

L. H. SAUNDERS,

Acting Senior Agricultural Superintendent.

22nd June, 1936.